

US Filter/Wallace  
Arkema

**PRP DATA EXTRACTION FORM  
LOWER PASSAIC RIVER STUDY AREA**

SDMS Document



96310

**WALLACE & TIERNAN, INC.**

**CURRENT MAILING ADDRESS/CONTACT INFO:**

USFilter/Wallace & Tiernan, Inc.  
1901 West Garden Road  
Vineland, New Jersey 08360  
(USFilter website [www.usfilter.com](http://www.usfilter.com))

Arkema Incorporated  
2000 Market Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19103-3222  
(Arkema website [www.arkemainc.com](http://www.arkemainc.com))

**FACILITY ADDRESS:**

Wallace & Tiernan, Incorporated  
25 Main Street  
Belleville, NJ

**FINANCIAL VIABILITY** (annual revenue, # of employees):

In 1989, the Wallace & Tiernan Division of the Pennwalt Corporation (currently Elf Atochem) was sold to Wallace & Tiernan, Inc. (DCZ000056) Online sources indicate that, as of 1997, Wallace & Tiernan was acquired by and is now known as US Filter/Wallace & Tiernan, Inc. (Dun & Bradstreet) US Filter/Wallace & Tiernan is part of the ChemFeed and Disinfection Group of ultimate parent corporation, USFilter Corporation. (USFilter website [www.usfilter.com](http://www.usfilter.com)) USFilter Corporation reports having annual revenues of \$1.1 billion and employs a workforce of 6,000 worldwide. (USFilter website [www.usfilter.com](http://www.usfilter.com))

Online sources indicate that effective January 1, 1990, French multinational and corporate parent, Societe Nationale Elf Aquitaine, reorganized its North American operations by merging: (1) the former Pennwalt Corporation; (2) M & T Chemicals Incorporated; and (3) Atochem Incorporated. The three companies were merged into one company, namely Atochem North America Inc, (Philadelphia, PA). In 1992, the name of company changed from Atochem North America, Inc., to Elf Atochem North America, Inc. (Arkema website [www.arkemainc.com](http://www.arkemainc.com))

In 1999, TotalFina S.A. acquired 95% of the shares of Elf Aquitaine. Subsequently, as of 2000, Totalfina and Elf Aquitaine were reorganized to form TotalFinaElf. The chemical operations of the merging companies were combined to create ATOFINA with Elf Atochem North America being named as ATOFINA Chemicals, Inc. (Arkema website [www.arkemainc.com](http://www.arkemainc.com))

In 2003, corporate international parent TotalFinaElf changed its name to Total. In 2004, Total spun-off the Atofina Chemical business and changed the name of Atofina Chemical to Arkema, Incorporated. (Arkema website [www.arkemainc.com](http://www.arkemainc.com))

Arkema reports having a workforce of 18,600 employees worldwide and sales of \$6.3 billion worldwide in 2004. It is reported to have 90 industrial sites in more than 40 countries, as well as six research and development centers. (Arkema website [www.arkemainc.com](http://www.arkemainc.com))

**DATES OF OPERATION** (include info. on predecessors/successors if known):

Wallace & Tiernan operated at the facility from 1913-1997. (DCZ000056)

Manufacturing at the site ceased in 1997 and the property was sold to Belleville Industrial Properties, LLC for warehousing operations. (DCZ000056)

**DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY OPERATIONS** (list CERCLA hazardous substances used, manufactured or present):

Manufacturer of Measurement & Control Equipment, including chlorinators, pressure instruments, flow meters, dry chemical feed systems and cathodic protection systems. The manufacturing of these products involved a variety of industrial operations including:

- Milling and lathing
- Plastic molding
- Plating
- Heat treating
- Painting
- Assembly
- Testing
- Packaging

(DCZ000124)

Wastes described in 1984 Waste Facility Annual Report include:

- Cadmium dragout solution
- Chlorinated degreasing solvents
- Chromic acid solution
- Copper plating solution
- Dirty acetone
- Flammable solvents
- Spent nickel stripper
- Wastewater sludge (from electroplating)

(DCZ000283)

Other waste streams described in a 1994 NJDEP RCRA Inspection Report include:

- Lead waste from litharge stations
- Various plating bath wastes
- Waste cutting, cooling and lube oil
- Waste paint materials from spray booth operations

(DCZ000196)

According to the report, the facility has conducted plating operations. Those plating operations were reported to include the use of:

- Cadmium.
- Chrome
- Copper
- Gold
- Nickel
- Silver
- Zinc phosphate

(DCZ000196)

**PERMITS** (provide dates):

NJPDES:

NJPDES Permit # NJ0118711. 1997 – General  
Industrial Stormwater Permit. (DCZ000008)

NJPDES Permit # NJ0083674. 1991 – Indirect  
Discharge to POTW as a Significant Industrial User

("SIU") for industrial discharge to PVSC.  
(DCZ000238)

PVSC (pretreatment): Circa 1986, Wallace & Tiernan was pre-treating primary waste stream from plating operations prior to discharge to PVSC. (DCZ000274)

**NEXUS TO LOWER PASSAIC RIVER STUDY AREA** (describe in detail; cite to supporting documentation; date or time period of disposal; list CERCLA hazardous substances; and volume, if known):

Direct (e.g. pipe, outfall, spill):

No documented direct discharges identified.

Sanitary Sewer (provide name and location of CSO; details regarding CSO overflows and dates):

Two 8" discharge lines to City of Belleville sewers – separate sanitary and storm system.

Storm Sewer:

Facility is served by City of Belleville storm sewers that discharge to the Passaic River (DCZ000125), however storm sewer maps have not been obtained from the city showing specific outfall locations. Facility catch basins plumbed to these city storm sewers were identified as containing contaminated sediments that are consistent with site operations. These contaminated sediments provide a record of hazardous substances that have been discharged to the Passaic River via the catch basin and storm sewer network. Contaminant levels identified in these catch basin sediments include:

- Cadmium ranging to 72.9 ppm
- Chromium ranging to 815 ppm
- Copper ranging to 4,200 ppm
- Mercury ranging to 8.1 ppm
- Nickel ranging to 587 ppm
- Silver ranging to 9.5 ppm
- Zinc ranging to 2,830 ppm
- Toluene ranging to 1.8 ppm
- Total targeted base neutral compounds ranging to 74.8 ppm

These specific catch basins were located in the "North Yard Drum Storage Area," which is located in the northern part of the facility adjacent to Bayard Street, less than one city block from the Passaic River. (DCZ000145, DCZ 000115)

Contaminant levels identified in other facility catch basin sediments include:

- Cadmium at 13.3 ppm
- Chromium at 127 ppm
- Copper at 1,230 ppm
- Mercury at 3.1 ppm
- Nickel at 120 ppm
- Silver at 6.6 ppm
- Zinc at 848 ppm
- Volatile organics compounds at 1.061 ppm
- BN at 12 ppm
- Total petroleum hydrocarbons at 80,200 ppm

This catch basin was located outside the loading bay at Building No. 4, which is located in the southern part of the facility adjacent to Main Street and less than one city block from the Passaic River. (DCZ000145, DCZ 000115)

It was recommended that all catch basin sediments be removed and properly disposed in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. (DCZ000146)

Runoff:

No documented runoff identified, however the facility is served by a storm sewer network that discharges to the Passaic River (DCZ000125).

Groundwater:

Groundwater at the site is impacted by chlorinated VOCs. Groundwater flow direction is indicated as southeast, which is toward the Passaic River. (DCZ000081)

**POTENTIAL NEXUS TO LOWER PASSAIC RIVER STUDY AREA** (describe in detail; cite to supporting documentation; list CERCLA hazardous substances; and volume, if known):

Direct (e.g. pipe, outfall, spill):

See above discussion indicating no documented direct discharges have been identified at this time.

Sanitary Sewer (provide name and location of CSO; details regarding CSO overflows and dates):

See above discussion concerning documented discharges to sanitary sewers.

Storm Sewer (provide name and location of CSO; details regarding CSO overflows and dates):

See above discussion concerning documented discharges to storm sewers.

Runoff:

Due to facility location, runoff of contaminated soil and /or spills could have potentially reached the Passaic River via overland flow.

Groundwater:

See above discussion concerning documented discharges to groundwater.